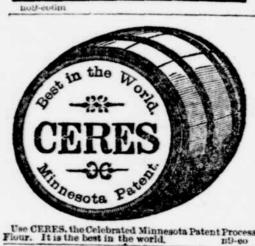
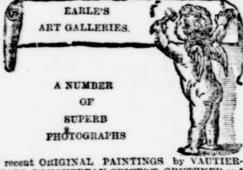
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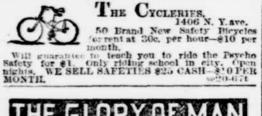
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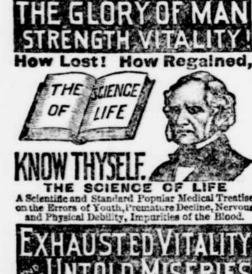
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WHERE IDEAS ARE WEIGHED.

How Uncle Sam Passes on the Claims of Inventors.

The Patent Office and Its Points of Interest-The Routine Through Which an Application Goes-The Library and the Model Room-Odd Characters One Meets.



EXT April the patent office will celebrate its centennial. It will be a hundred years old, and the big marble building up on F street will be gay with flags and bunting. It is an interesting place to every American, for within its walls is represented a century of wonderful pro-

gress. There is an atmosphere of invention all about its wide halls, its busy rooms, and the people hurrying hither and thither attending to the needs of the great and increasing army of American inventors. Yankee ingenuity and Yankee clever-ness are proverbial all the world over, and here in this big building can be felt its very pulse beating and throbbing in the never-ceas-ing tide of ideas that many minds pour into it from all parts of the continent. The stimulation of these ideas is due in a great measure to the fostering care of the government, which protects with a strong hand the inventions of its people. This protection and encourage-ment is felt in every branch of the nation's industries, in every little village where an inventor lives, in every place where a man with ideas makes his home.

The honor of founding the patent office be-

ongs to Thomas Jefferson, who was the proector of the patent system of the country and to the day of his death took a personal interest in its workings. He was an inventor himself, though he never applied for a patent. The visitor to Monticello is shown an easy chair which Jefferson made himself, and a door fastening, the principle of which is used to this day. For several years after the act establishing the de-partment went into effect Jefferson alone had the power of granting a patent, as he was Secretary of State, and that was one of his many prerogatives. The President and Attorney deneral were also obliged to affix their signatures to the document to make it of any use. After Jefferson became President he did not have so much time at his disposal and his successor did not interest himself in the matter, so the duties of the office were assigned to A SINGLE CLERK.

In those early days this clerk was not kept very busy. The first year there were but three patents granted out of five applications, so the elerk, Dr. Thornton, had plenty of time for diversion. He had a desk in the old State department and many a day when the doctor had nothing to do he used to get out his fishing tackle and take a turn with the black bass and perch in the upper Potomac, for he was a disciple of Izaak Walton. A queer character the good old doctor must have been, and for over a quarter of a century he ruled the inventors of the country with almost autocratic power. His superior officers had the most implicit confidence in him and would sign every paper which he submitted without question. granted patents to whom he pleased and kept back those that did not please him. From some he took fees and from others not, and when he died his accounts were found to be in an extremely unsatisfactory condition, but no one blamed the good doctor or suspected him of wrong doing, for he died as poor as he had lived. He had lacked practical business knowledge, like many another man of science—that was all. He loved his patents like children, and an old clerk in the office likes to tell a good story of 1812. when the war with Great Britain was going on and the English had captured and were in pos-session of the city. They had set the Capitol on fire as well as the White House and the cannon were turned on the patent office and other buildings. The guns were just in front of the building, so the story runs, and firing was about to commence when the doctor rushed out in a frenzy, shouting "Are you Englishmen or only Goths and Vandals? This is the patent office, a depository of the ingenuity of the American nation, in which the whole civilized world is



interested. Would you destroy it? If so, fire

away and let the charge pass through my body.

AN INVENTOR. When the office was removed from the State lepartment it occupied a building on the site of the general post office for some years. This was just before the 1812 incident. Even at that time the office was of small pretentions and up to 1823 but 1819 patents had been issued, a great majority of which were for agricultural implements. In these days more are issued every mouth than were issued during the first forty years of the republic.

A MEMORABLE YEAR in the history of the office was that of 1836, from which year the real organization of the bureau dates. Before that time it was in embryo and there was little system. It was in this year that the first commissioner was appointed, and though the bureau remained under the supervision of the State department it was more independent. In those days drawings were seldom used—at present they are used almost entirely—and models were required with every application for a patent. This was the case for many years afterward, but when inventors because for many years afterward, but when inventors began to increase it was found that this plan was impracticable, and so the system of working drawings now in use was adopted, although models in some instances where a better knowledge of the workings of the device is necessary are required.

THE FIRE OF 1836 was a most disastrous one for the patent office. A big appropriation had just been made by Congress to be used in enlarging the work of the bureau when the fire destroyed over two thousand models as well as many valuable papers. Among these latter was a volume of original drawings by Robert Fulton, illustrating his great invention which was then revolutionizing commerce. Many of the models destroyed were replaced in after years and now occupy a place in the magnifi-cent model hall of the present building, which was commenced just previous to the breaking out of the war. Since then a number of wings have been added, forming a hollow square, in the center of which is a court, which forms a efreshing picture to the weary workers in the building. There was.

ANOTHER FIRE in 1877, which originated in the model room, where there was an accumulation of over 200,000 models made of wood as dry as tinder and only needing a spark to ignite. They had been placed in fragile cases made of light pine and the fire spread rapidly. It started in the morning and the clerks worked with a will to save the building. The fire was confined to the upper story of the western and northern wings. Many of the models were burned, more de-stroyed by the water and a number broken by falling timbers. This loss awakened the au-

thorities to the benefits to be derived from the

of preserving a proper record of the patents issued. This system was already in use to a certain extent, but after the fire it became general, and now every patent issued has been photo-lithographed, and copies are kept on hand for distribution. This has grown into an immense business, as nearly 25,000 patents are granted every year. These photo-lithographs are uniformly 7 by 11 inches in size, and, besides the drawings, a full description of the inventhe drawings, a full description of the inven-tion is given, making a small pamphlet. From these little books a good idea of the patent may be obtained, and they are of wonderful assistance to people unable to come to the city to examine the various patents already granted upon devices in which they are interested.

THE STORY OF A PATENT. How the application is made, how it is ex- is a large hall or series of corridors filled with amined, passed upon and finally granted or neat glass cases in which are placed over 100,000

inventors and attorneys that the bureau is slow to town.
In its work; but it is understood that Commis"Many

every day, by mail, by express and through at-torneys. First of all the little bundle upon which so much thought has been given, so much midnight oil consumed, passes into the hands of the financial clerk, whose duty it is to collect and account for the entrance fee of \$15, which must in all cases accompany the applic tion. Then he sends the drawings and specifi-cations to the application clerk, who makes a record of the name of the appli-cant, his residence, the title of the invention, name of attorney, day of receipt and the name of the examiner to whom it is referred for action. Before the papers are forwarded to the examiner the drawings go to the draftsman's division for inspection as to the mechanical execution, for a drawing must be clear before it is accepted. If upon exami-nation it is discovered that the drawing is defective the inventor is notified. On the other hand if found all right it travels back to the application room, where it is given a serial number and forwarded to the examiner in whose division it belongs. WITH THE EXAMINER.

A patent examiner has of necessity to be a man of more than ordinary acquirements. His is a most responsible position and it is his business to make himself fully acquainted with every application that is brought under his no-To do this requires an immense amount of labor, for it is necessary that he study every invention bearing upon the case under consid eration for the purpose of learning whether or not it conflicts with a patent already issued either in this or any other country. Sometimes men attempt to steal other men's ideas, and the examiner has to guard against this. If he discovers that there is a similarity in the application to some other already patented he has to point out this to the inventor or his attorney, and then ensues an argument that lasts sometimes for months before the patent has been sufficiently modified so as not to conflict with the previous one. The position of patent examiner is by no means a sinecure. He sits in the capacity of a judge over the patent on trial; he hears the speeches of counsel, he looks up his authorities and then he makes his decision. Whatever he decides is final, although there can be an appeal to the board of examiners. Should an examiner make a mistake it might cause law suits costing thousands of dolars and extending over a period of years of itigation.

There are thirty subjects of invention divided into eighty-eight classes, and assigned for examination to the thirty examining divisions of the office in charge of the following examiners: Fox, Rice, MacLean, Pond, Burke, Antisell, Skinner, Haines, Tryon, Sanders, Hyer, Aughinbaugh, Jayne, Maxson, Hudson, Catlin (first assistant in charge), Cooke, Fowler, Steward, Wilkinson, Randall, Seaton, Seely, Pierce, Wynne, G. D. Seely, Gould, Townsend, Tyler, Woodward

After examination, if the device is found patentable, the examiner forwards the papers to the issue division with his signature at-After all minor mistakes have been corrected the papers then go to the drafting division where they are put in the file and returned to the issue division. The patent is then allowed and the inventor notified of its allowance and issue upon the receipt of \$20, the final fee. If the inventor decides to take the patent out at once he so notifies the office and the specifications go down to the government printing office where they are put in type and printed. The drawings go to the lithographer and after completion the printed specifications and drawings are bound together and may be had for 10 cents a copy. Next the patent is made out and signed by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Mitchell. The voyage of an application to the harbor of issuance is a long and tedious one, sometimes requiring

SOME QUEER CHARACTERS. The wide, well-lighted corridors of the patent office form a rich field for the study of human nature of the most remarkable kind and a day the visitors is by any means a profitless one. specimens. They come to the capital from every section of the country and nearly every one of them has a scheme in his head which is to revolutionize the world. They are all animated with the spirit that permeated the body of Colonel Sellers. "There's millions in it." They say that theirs is the greatest invention of the age, but if you question them closely they will tell you confidentially that it needs money to push it. Their eyes flash when they talk about their inventions, and they are the most sanguine class of men imaginable, never doubting for a moment that their efforts will be crowned with success. A great rendezvous for these frequenters of the building is



THE SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY. Here they can sit from 9 until 4 every day in

the big, comfortable easy chairs and read what has been written of their hobby, hatch new plans and think out the problems that are buzzing in their brains. The library is one of the largest collections of books relating to applied science in this country. It comprises nearly 50,000 volumes, and besides all of the standard works, includes many of the periodicals devoted to the industries of the country. They are bound regularly every year. But by far the most valuable part of the collection consists of the volumes of foreign patents that fill dozens of shelves. Here are the publications of England, France, Germany, Italy. Sweden, Holland, and a number of other countries. These books are constantly consulted by inventors, patent attorneys and students.
Mr. Howard L. Prince, who was formerly

clerk of the Police Court, is the librarian, and he referred THE STAR representative to his assistant, Mr. Edward Farquhar, who has been connected with the office for years. He is the 'Spofford" of the patent office library, and to

him it is an inexhaustible subject.
"Cranks?" he said, in answer to the reporter's question, "Cranks? Well, I should say we do have cranky visitors. Here is the autograph of one of them now," and the gentleman picked up the bound volume of a weekly periodical. "You see it is as tattered as one of their blessed selves. Electricity, too, eh? Yes; I thought so. All of them get there sooner of later. Whatever else they may do, I believe they all take to electricity as a duck does to water. Yes; they come up every day. We have among our visitors the regulars and the transients. The latter simply drop in a few moments to take a glance at an authority. They are mostly attorneys, but the former come to stay and if they don't show up regularly every morning we think something must have happened to them. Our library is becoming more complete every year, and in time we will have a most valuable collection. There are many books here that cannot be found at the congressional library. Mr. Spofford, in his purchases, does not duplicate the works we have unless they are standard authorities. Nearly all the volumes we have relate in some way to applied science. They are practical and contain little

The rooms of the library are on the third floor of the building and are commodious, welllighted apartments.



rejected, as the case may be, and the reasons, models, including both the most important and require some details in the telling. Just at this

time there is a great deal of complaint from it is also a rendezvous for inventors who come

"Many a man has been cured by a look into this hall," said an employe. "He has reached the city with what he considers a great and original idea, and drops in here only to discover that he has been forestalled by some attention to the matter and proposes to do all in his power to rectify it.

The application for the issue of letters patent come in to the commissioner by the score earlier and luckier inventor. Then after he has looked around awhile he comes to the con-clusion that everything worth while has been invented and goes away completely cured of the inventive fever."

From the topmost floor to the basement is a long jump, but it takes only half a minute to drop down there in one of the swift moving elevators that glide up and down all day long. In the basement are a number of lunch stands a great attraction for the hungry clerk about lunch time. It is down here that attorneys delve the life long day amending specifics

The part played by woman as inventors is

not inconsiderable, and she is responsible for many things that add much to the comfort of life. From the year the office was established up to the present time 3,500 patents have been granted to females. The first woman patentee was Mary Kees, who obtained letters patent on a machine for weaving a mixture of silk and thread. She was followed in 1815 by a Mary Brush with a corset of an improved kind. Miss Montgomery owns the patent to a war ship and a woman in Iowa has made an improvement in machinery for the manufacture of cigars. The novelist Blanche Willis Howard has patented a bath shoe and a music rack, and Miss Helen Blanchard gets a good income from the royalty she receives on a sewing machine attachment. Miss Phelps, a lady from England, is represented by a lunch box which has a zinc lined compartment for ice. A mustache cup is rather peculiar invention for a woman, but a patent for such has been taken out by a woman, and there is also an apparatus for killing mosqui-toes, patented by a woman. Mrs. Maria Beasey made a small fortune out of a machine for the manufacture of barrels, and Dr. Mary Walker of this city has several patents for educational furniture. All over the building you can find patent

attorneys, for most of their work is done on the premises. Having a thorough knowledge of the workings of the office they know every step toward getting a patent.



the visitor will come upon a busy scene. At a long table stretching the entire length of the room sit half a hundred diligent attorneys busily examining patents which have come whose novelty they are endeavoring to establish. This is what is called the preliminary examination, and all careful attorneys make this search before applying for a patent. In this room may be obtained copies of every patent that has been issued, and by comparing the device sought to be patented with them its patentable novelty can be determined. Mesengers wait upon the attorneys, bringing them the various classes and subclasses of inventions from the long drawers along the wall and all day the search goes on. Captain Snyder has charge of this room. CURIOUS CONTRIVANCES.

Of curious inventions there is no end, and an interesting volume, descriptive of them, might be written after a visit to the office. spent in wandering about them taking note of One of the most curious to be found is a "grave that the inventor was haunted with the idea that every year many persons were buried alive and that some method should be devised to give them a chance to escape. After much anxious thought the inventor evolved his "es-Of course the entire grave as now dug had to be reconstructed as well as style of coffin. Temporary stairs led down into the grave from the surface and the coffin was not to be fastened for one month. It was to be kept supplied with air by means of rubber tubes and in the dress of the corpse was to be a key.

If it happened that the supposed dead man was only in a trance, when he came to he would push open the lid of the coffin, climb the steps leading to the surface and escape. On the outside, placed in a convenient position near the grave, was a chest, and taking the key from his pocket and opening it he would take out a suit of clothes, exchange his shroud for them, take a drink of brandy from a bottle and then go home to surprise his friends. If on the other hand he remained in the grave for a month, showing no signs of returning life, the passage way was filled with earth, the trunk taken away and his friends satisfied that he was properly buried. A patent was granted upon this peculiar contrivance, but so far as is known no "grave escapes" have ever been manufactured and the patentee has not realized anything in royalties.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN A MURDER. Thomas Jackson Shoots Henry Spencer-A Wound in the Cheek.

Thomas Jackson, a young colored man. tarted out last night with the determination of shooting somebody and a bullet wound in Henry Spencer's cheek is conclusive evidence that he succeeded. Had the bullet struck a few inches higher another murder would have been added to the record of such crimes here. The shooting occurred just about dark, near 6th and Pomeroy streets, in the county near the Freedman's hospital. This section of the county, known as the "Camp," has been the scene of many desperate fights in which more than one man has lost his life.

"You —— s—— of a ——, now I'm got you," is the language attributed to Jackson when he met Spencer. "Bang" went the weapon and then the bullet came near doing its deadly work. As it was it inflicted a flesh wound merely. Spencer hurried to the eighth precinct station and made complaint. He lives near 16th and L streets, but was out in the county during the afternoon. He told the officers that the shooting was done without provocation and before a word had passed between them. Spencer went to Freedman's hospital where the wound was dressed by Dr. Shadd and he then returned to his home. Jackson has not yet been arrested.

A Newspaper Man Lost.

An Atlanta dispatch says there is grave fear that E. W. Barrett, well known in Washington as the correspondent of the Constitution, has been waylaid by Rube Burrows' gang. Two weeks ago he went into Alabama to get, if possible, an interview with Rube Burrows and was in the posse which pursued him. Barrett went to the house of Rube's father and had an appointment to return this week. He went to Sulligent Monday night and getting a horse and buggy drove out to the neighborhood of Bur-rows' house. He has not been heard from since. He was to have kept up communication with the main office, but no word has been heard from him there. The Constitution has telegraphed to the marshal of Sulligent to investigate Barrett's whereabouts. Barrett is a gritty young fellow with a keen scent for news. He will probably turn up all right. Washington Produce Market.

Tone of the market is about the same as last week. Strictly fine creamery butter, 24a25; ower grades are weak; fine role meets with ready sale; Virginia and Maryland dairy packed, choice, 18a20; store packed, 12a14. Receipts of poultry light and sell readily at figures quoted; better prices expected for good fat turkeys from now on. Choice drawn turkeys, 11a13; live, 10; chickens, drawn, 10a11; live, 9a10; old fowls, 8a9; ducks, 9a11; geese, 8 a10. Eggs active, at 24a25. Apples are in good supply and lower. Hay market over stocked. Lilling grades of wheat in demand; choice, 85a 50; fair, 65a75.

The Unity Club. The Unity club were entertained last evening at the residence of Prof. Cabell, 1407 Massachusetts avenue. Mr. Henry Ulke gave an interesting talk on music and the following contributed by music and recitations to the pleasure of the company: Prof. Renckert and family. Ralph Jefferson, Mrs. Josephine Daly, Miss Hendire, T. W. Cridler and Mrs. Addie

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT BALTIMORE, \$1.20 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE BALTIMORE, \$1.20 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—The Baltimore and Ohio will sell excursion tickets to Baltimore for all trains, including the famous 45-minute flyers, on account of the Catholic congress, from November 7 to 12, inclusive, at the rate of \$1.20; 24 trains each way daily and 19 on Sunday.

THE WEEK IN NEW YORK. Events Which the People of Gotham Talk About.

TAMMANY IN THE ASCENDANCY-THE BARYE EX-HIBITION-THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECENT ACTION OF THE PRESBYTERY-RESTAURANTS WHERE REGIMENTS CAN DINE.

Correspondence of THE EVENING STAR New York, November 8.

While it is yet election week and before the echoes of Tuesday's cannonade die quite away let me mention the more suggestive and the salient features of our local contest. In brief the election so far as New York is concerned was in the nature of a vote of confidence in Tammany. As we have been taught to admire the prodigal son and other perverts and rapscallions who repent and lead an edifying life it is only meet and proper that we give Tammany due credit for having put its claws into mittens, pulled a long face and resolved to quit sack and live cleanly. It is a notable conversion, but if we take men like Jerry McAuley or Bill Allen to our bosoms by all means let us meet Tammany half way in its resolution to be honest and respectable. Certain it is that for the time being Tamman

is furnishing the citizens with an excellent is furnishing the citizens with an excellent article of municipal government. Very possibly it is only doing so to get a good trade and that when it feels secure of custom it will begin to adulterate and defraud. When that shall happen we can safely depend on rival houses to expose the fact. But just now these rival houses are much in danger. The undertaker's wagon stands before the County democracy shop and unless a turn for the better comes in its affairs it will follow the defunct Lyving hall its affairs it will follow the defunct Irving hall to the political cemetery. AFTER POLITICS, THE EXPOSITION.

This having been such a political week the world's fair project has languished. To be candid this enterprise languished before the election and independently of it, but the contest gives us a plausible excuse to cover what all have to admit—an alarming diminution in subscriptions and in popular interest. It is not so much that the daily additions to the fund are of themselves inconsiderable, for, except upon election day itself, they have not fallen any day below \$100,000, which is a very respectable same of money but it is the toy. respectable sum of money, but it is the ten-dency toward a vanishing point that is discour-aging and the absence of large subscriptions from interests that should be heard from at a time like this. Several of the leading industries of the city have not contributed a cent and others have done so little that the effect has been worse than if they abstained altogether. Now that the committee on site are getting rather more definite in their plans it may be that the finances will pick up. But it is always hard to warm over enthusiasm once suffered to cool. THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Speaking of elections it might be appropriate to touch on the very interesting and important session of the New York presbytery on Monday afternoon and evening. At this meeting the doctrines of our spiritual election and predestination were debated with great earnestness, and yet with a nineteenth-century catholicity and courtesy that was very beautiful to witness. I could not but contrast the scene with those we read about in Fox's Book of Martyrs, or even such modern and mild chronicles as Lea's History of the Inquisition. The doctors dif-fered seriously, and there was any quantity of what once would have been called heresy ventilated, and yet we heard nothing of bonfires or bulls. "We shall have a fine bonfire," remarked Francesco Romolino, casually, as he journeyed from Rome to Florence to try Savaronola. We conduct theological controversies now in a very different style. The only bonfire Monday night was the temperature of the room from which all shades of orthodoxy suffered impar-

To speak of the proceedings at this meeting with the seriousness they deserve it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that they marked an epoch in Presbyterianism in this country. The New York presbytery is the largest in the licentiates and 331 elders. The three presby-teries of the city of Philadelphia exceed this total slightly, but no one of them compares with it in size or importance. This largest local body in the church and perhap: its most important local organization declared by what was almost a unanimous vote in favor of a revision of the confession, and, moreover, while a vote on a still more radical proposition was deferred to a special meeting it was evident that the presbytery were not willing to stop at revision unless that word was interpreted so broadly as to include practically a new and sim-plified creed. The effect of this meeting, especially when taken in conjunction with a similapolicy adopted by the New Brunswick presbyery, which includes the Princeton theologica school-the very citadel of orthodoxy-canno; fail to determine the action of the next general assembly.

WHERE AN ARMY MIGHT FEED.

men," sings the poet. In like manner it might

be said in a more practical and bread-andbutter vein that the world knows nothing of its

greatest restaurants. We hear a great deal of Delmonico's, Dorlon's, the Hoffman and the like, but these are insignificant in their dimensions to several eating houses of which fame makes no proclamation. I was taken today by a friend to a restaurant in a side street in New York which makes no pretensions to elegance does not advertise or appeal to the passer-by by any splendor or attractiveness of any sort, and yet it is said to feed more people daily than any restaurant in the city, and, perhaps, than any in the world. In the busy hours it is one of the sights of New York, and strange as it may seem its busiest hour is 4 o'clock in the morning, as at that time it is thronged by the early-rising market men. Another of these monstrous eating menageries is on 14th street. It is a place which has developed out of one of the little dairy lunches, until now it occupies one of the largest buildings in the city and does business on such a scale that if a passing regiment suddenly got hungry before its doors at the sight of the flopping pan cakes in its show window and marched in for lunch then and there they would be swallowed up in the

mass of customers and hardly noticed. THE BARVE EXHIBITION.

Mr. Walters has been here for a week or more personally superintending the unpacking and arranging of the contributions for the Barye exhibition. He is the president of the Barye monument committee who have in charge the exhibition which will open next week. The collection will be shown at the rooms of the American art association, but is not held for that association's benefit except as it may have some compensations in the way of rent, &c. The object is to raise a fund for a monument to Barye to be erected in Paris by his American admirers. Most of the bronzes, paintings and other objects of art, including the admirable collection from the Corcoran art gallery, have already arrived, but owing to the delay incidental to bringing a large number of valuable objects from so many different sources the opening has been delayed from the 11th to the 15th. Now that the contributions are here artists and art lovers are beginning to realize that we are about to see one of the most extraordinary collections ever made in this or any other country.

There was a time not so many years ago when New York and the whole country for that matter would have been throbbing with excitement at what today arouses so little interest that the newspapers scarcely think it worth while to devote a paragraph to the subject. This is the appearance in our harbor of the cable steamship Faraday with the end of a submarine cable which will connect Europe with New York city by way of Causo, Nova Scotia The shore end of the cable was landed at Coney Island with scarcely more stir than would be made by a bather bringing a rare shell up the beach. This is only another proof that the world is not interested in repetitions. Don't do what has been done, says the Latin proverb. It may be very important to lay cables after the whole world knows the trick, but no one gets fame by it gets fame by it.

Miss Willard and the Shoreham. The National Woman's Christian temperance union met in its sixteenth annual session in Chicago with 500 women delegates present and Miss Willard delivered the annual address, in which she said the thanks of the convention were due President Harrison for directing that no liquor shall be sold on the government reservation at Fort Washington; to Postmaster General Wanamaker for his pronounced declaration in favor of prohibition and Sabbath observance, and that "Our protest should be sent to Vice President Morton for permitting a saloon under his new hotel." In conclusion Miss Willard paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the ex-President.

Pennsylvania's Treasurer Dead. Capt. William B. Hart, state treasurer of Pennsylvania, died at 12:15 this morning. He was born in 1842. He served in the fifty-first Pennsylvania volunteers. In February, 1865 received the appointment of assistant adjutant general of volunteers, with the rank of captain, and served under Gen. Hartranft until the close of the war, being mustered out of service as a volunteer soldier in September, 1865.

There is a tree which is native in Central and South America called Theobroma Cacao. The seeds of

the fruit of this tree furnish Messrs. J. & C. Blooker of Amsterdam, Holland, the sole material for the manufacture of their delicious cocoa.

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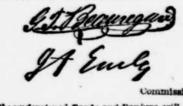
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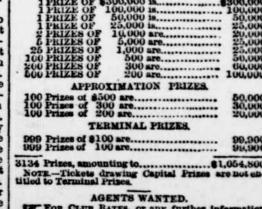
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